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9
10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
12
13

14 **MARK BAIRD and RICHARD
GALLARDO,**

15 Plaintiffs,

16 v.

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18 **XAVIER BECERRA, in his official capacity
as Attorney General of the State of
19 California, and DOES 1-10,**

20 Defendant.
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Case No. 2:19-cv-00617-KJM-AC

**DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Date: September 6, 2019
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Courtroom: 3
Judge: Kimberly J. Mueller
Trial Date: None set
Action Filed: April 9, 2019

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1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 California has delegated to county sheriffs and city police chiefs the authority to decide
3 who may carry firearms in the streets, parks, plazas, or shopping centers of its cities and towns.
4 Under California Penal Code sections 26150 and 26155, local law enforcement officials in less
5 populated counties may issue licenses to openly carry firearms. Other statutes, such as California
6 Penal Code sections 26350 and 25850, protect the safety of the State’s residents by prohibiting
7 open carry in certain public places. Together, these statutes properly balance the rights of private
8 individuals and the State’s interest in maintaining order.

9 The relief that Plaintiffs seek in their motion for preliminary injunction—to make the open
10 carry of firearms in public available to all law-abiding individuals—would upset this careful
11 balance. Plaintiffs are not asserting a generalized right to carry a firearm in public in *some*
12 manner for self-defense; indeed, even granting them an unconditional right to carry a concealed
13 firearm in most public places would not, in their view, satisfy the Second Amendment. Yet
14 Plaintiffs’ sweeping contention that open carry is a constitutionally protected right does not
15 square with over six centuries of Anglo-American law strictly limiting the open carry of
16 firearms—or, therefore, with *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008).

17 California’s open carry laws are firmly rooted in this historical tradition. And if history
18 alone is not dispositive, then these laws—which are narrowly tailored to serve the State’s
19 compelling interest in protecting public safety—meet any level of heightened constitutional
20 scrutiny. Because Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment rights were not infringed, and Plaintiffs do not
21 argue that they, or anyone else, were otherwise injured, they cannot establish that they have met
22 any of the factors that would justify a preliminary injunction. The State and its residents, in
23 contrast, would suffer irreparable harm if the laws challenged here, which are calculated to reduce
24 gun violence, could not be enforced. Plaintiffs’ preliminary injunction motion should be denied.

25 **BACKGROUND**

26 **I. CALIFORNIA’S PUBLIC CARRY LAWS**

27 California law permits the carrying of firearms in public under certain circumstances,
28 commonly where a self-defense need might arise. A California resident who is over eighteen

1 years old and not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms may generally keep or carry a
2 loaded handgun not only in the person’s home (as guaranteed by *Heller*) but also in the person’s
3 place of business. Cal. Penal Code §§ 25605, 26035. Carrying is also generally permitted at a
4 temporary residence or campsite. *Id.* § 26055. A person generally may also carry a loaded
5 handgun in public areas outside incorporated cities where it would be lawful to discharge the
6 weapon. *See id.* §§ 25850(a), 17030. Licensed hunters and fishers may carry handguns while
7 engaged in those activities. *Id.* §§ 25640, 26366. Certain types of individuals, such as peace
8 officers, military personnel, and private security personnel, likewise may carry firearms in public
9 under various circumstances. *See id.* §§ 25450, 25620, 25630, 25650, 25900, 26030.

10 State law generally prohibits the public carrying, whether open or concealed, of a loaded
11 firearm (handgun or long gun) or unloaded handgun in “any public place or on any public street”
12 in incorporated cities. Cal. Penal Code § 25850(a); *see id.* §§ 25400, 26350(a). A similar
13 restriction applies in public places or on public streets in a “prohibited area” of unincorporated
14 territory—that is, an area where it is unlawful to discharge a weapon. *Id.* §§ 25850(a), 26350(a);
15 *see id.* § 17030. State law also generally precludes carrying an unloaded long gun in public
16 places within the State’s incorporated cities. *Id.* § 26400.

17 There is a focused self-defense exception to all of these restrictions, allowing the carrying
18 of a loaded firearm by any individual who reasonably believes that doing so is necessary to
19 preserve a person or property from an immediate, grave danger, while if possible notifying and
20 awaiting the arrival of law enforcement. Cal. Penal Code § 26045. There is also an exception for
21 a person making or attempting to make a lawful arrest. *Id.* § 26050. And invocations of these
22 exceptions do not require a license or permit. *Id.* §§ 26045, 26050.

23 California law also recognizes and accommodates the need or desire of some individuals to
24 carry a handgun in public in situations not otherwise provided for by law. State law allows any
25 otherwise qualified resident to seek a permit to carry a handgun, even in an urban or residential
26 area, for “[g]ood cause.” Cal. Penal Code §§ 26150(a)(2), 26155(a)(2). Such a permit authorizes
27 the carrying of a handgun in a concealed manner, although in counties with populations of less
28 than 200,000 persons, the permit may alternatively allow the carrying of a handgun in an

1 “exposed” (i.e., open) manner. *Id.* §§ 26150(b)(2), 26155(b)(2). The California Legislature has
2 delegated to local authorities (county sheriffs or city police chiefs) the authority to determine
3 what constitutes “good cause” for the issuance of such a permit in local areas. *See id.* §§ 26150,
4 26155, 26160.

5 **II. PRIOR LEGAL CHALLENGES**

6 California’s public carry laws have been subject to several Second Amendment challenges:

- 7 • In *Peruta v. County of San Diego*, the plaintiffs’ challenge to California’s regulation of
8 the concealed carry of firearms in public places was rejected by a Ninth Circuit en banc
9 panel, which held that the Second Amendment “does not protect in any degree the right
10 to carry concealed firearms in public.” 824 F.3d 919, 939 (9th Cir. 2016) (en banc).
- 11 • In *Nichols v. Harris*, the district court rejected the same claim advanced here—that the
12 Second Amendment guarantees a right to openly carry a firearm in public places. 17 F.
13 Supp. 3d 989, 993-94, 1004-05 (C.D. Cal. 2014). The Ninth Circuit stayed the appeal
14 pending resolution of *Young v. Hawaii*, which presents a similar challenge to Hawaii’s
15 public carry laws.¹ *Nichols v. Brown* (9th Cir.), No. 14-55873, ECF No. 119.
- 16 • In *Flanagan v. Harris*, the district court rejected the plaintiffs’ argument that the
17 Second Amendment guarantees them *some* ability to carry a firearm—either concealed
18 or openly—in most public places. 2018 WL 2138462, at *10 (C.D. Cal. May 7, 2018).
19 The appeal of that decision has also been stayed pending resolution of *Young*.
20 *Flanagan v. Becerra* (9th Cir.), No. 18-55717, ECF No. 57.

21 **III. THE PRESENT LAWSUIT**

22 On April 9, 2019, Plaintiffs Mark Baird and Richard Gallardo filed a complaint for
23 declaratory and injunctive relief against Attorney General Xavier Becerra alleging that

24
25 ¹ In *Young*, a three-judge panel held that Hawaii’s restrictions on the open carry of
26 firearms violated the Second Amendment—at least when the State also “effectively . . . ban[ned]
27 the concealed carry of firearms.” 896 F.3d 1044, 1071 & n.21 (9th Cir. 2018); *but see id.* at
28 1074-83 (Clifton, J., dissenting). The Ninth Circuit subsequently granted rehearing en banc, *see*
Young v. Hawaii, 915 F.3d 681 (9th Cir. 2019), and then stayed the en banc proceedings pending
resolution of the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association v.*
City of New York. *See Young v. Hawaii* (9th Cir.), No. 12-17808, ECF No. 219. *New York State*
Rifle & Pistol Association is scheduled to be heard during the Court’s October 2019 term.

1 California's statutory firearms licensing scheme violates Plaintiffs' constitutional rights under the
2 Second, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. Compl. ¶ 1. Plaintiffs each
3 contend that they have been unlawfully prohibited from obtaining a license to openly carry
4 firearms. *Id.* ¶¶ 41, 72.

5 The complaint alleges the following facts about each plaintiff and their respective counties
6 of residence:

- 7 • Plaintiff Mark Baird is a U.S. citizen and resident of Siskiyou County, California.
8 Compl. ¶ 6. Plaintiff Baird is a law-abiding citizen and does not have a criminal record.
9 *Id.* ¶ 20. He does not hold a state firearm license and is not eligible for any special
10 exemptions from state firearms laws. *Id.* ¶ 21. He possesses firearms in his home for
11 self-defense and seeks to carry a handgun loaded and exposed for self-defense outside
12 of his home and in public, including outside of his county of residence. *Id.* ¶¶ 22, 23,
13 48. Because Plaintiff Baird's county of residence has a population of less than 200,000
14 people, he is eligible under state law to apply for an open carry firearm license, but
15 Siskiyou County's written criteria for the issuance of a carry license does not provide an
16 option for applying for an open carry license. *Id.* ¶¶ 25, 26. Each time that Plaintiff
17 Baird has applied for an open carry license, Siskiyou County Sheriff Jon Lopey has
18 denied the request. *Id.* ¶¶ 38, 39. There is no administrative appeal process available to
19 challenge Sheriff Lopey's decision, and Sheriff Lopey has informed Plaintiff Baird that
20 Siskiyou County does not issue open carry licenses. *Id.* ¶¶ 42, 43. With or without an
21 open carry license, Plaintiff Baird intends to open carry in Siskiyou County and
22 throughout the state. *Id.* ¶ 52.
- 23 • Plaintiff Richard Gallardo is a U.S. citizen and resident of Shasta County, California.
24 Compl. ¶ 7. Plaintiff Gallardo is a law-abiding citizen and does not have a criminal
25 record. *Id.* ¶ 53. He possesses firearms in his home for self-defense and seeks to carry
26 a handgun loaded and exposed for self-defense outside of his home and in public,
27 including outside of his county of residence. *Id.* ¶¶ 54, 55, 78. Because Plaintiff
28 Gallardo's county of residence has a population of less than 200,000 people, he is

1 eligible under state law to apply for an open carry firearm license, but Siskiyou
2 County’s written criteria for the issuance of a carry license does not provide an option
3 for applying for an open carry license. *Id.* ¶¶ 57, 58. Each time that Plaintiff Gallardo
4 has applied for an open carry license, Shasta County Sheriff Tom Bosenko has denied
5 the request. *Id.* ¶¶ 70. There is no administrative appeal process available to challenge
6 Sheriff Bosenko’s decision, and Sheriff Bosenko has stated that Shasta County does not
7 issue open carry licenses. *Id.* ¶¶ 76. With or without an open carry license, Plaintiff
8 Gallardo intends to open carry in Shasta County and throughout the state. *Id.* ¶ 82.

9 Plaintiffs argue in their motion for preliminary injunction that four state laws—California
10 Penal Code sections 26150, 26155, 26350, and 25850—violate the Second Amendment. Sections
11 26150 and 26155 state that, in a county of less than 200,000 persons, the county sheriff or city
12 police chief within the county “may issue . . . a license to carry loaded and exposed in only that
13 county a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person” if “good
14 cause exists for issuance of the license.” Cal. Penal Code §§ 26150(b)(2) (county sheriff),
15 26155(b)(2) (city police chief). Section 26350 prohibits a person from “openly carrying an
16 unloaded handgun” outside or inside a vehicle in public places. Cal. Penal Code § 26350(a)(1),
17 (a)(2). Section 25850 prohibits a person from “carrying a loaded firearm” outside or inside a
18 vehicle in public places, and, “for the purpose of enforcing this section,” allows peace officers to
19 examine a firearm “to determine whether or not [the] firearm is loaded.” Cal. Penal Code
20 § 25850(a), (b).

21 **LEGAL STANDARD**

22 “A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy never awarded as a matter of right.”
23 *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008). To prevail, “a plaintiff must
24 show (1) a strong likelihood of success on the merits, (2) the possibility of irreparable injury to
25 plaintiff if preliminary relief is not granted, (3) a balance of hardships favoring the plaintiff, and
26 (4) that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Id.* at 7, 20. Alternatively, “[a] preliminary
27 injunction is appropriate when a plaintiff demonstrates that serious questions going to the merits
28 were raised and the balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff’s favor.” *Alliance for the*

1 *Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1134-35 (9th Cir. 2011) (internal citation omitted).
2 Plaintiffs must make a showing of all four *Winter* factors even under the alternative sliding scale
3 test. *Id.* at 1132, 1135.

4 **ARGUMENT**

5 Plaintiffs' request for a preliminary injunction is staked entirely on their claim that
6 California's open carry laws violate their Second Amendment rights, and that they have been
7 irreparably harmed by this alleged violation. But the Second Amendment does not confer a
8 general "right to open carry for self-protection in public," as Plaintiffs assert. Mot. for Prelim.
9 Inj. (Mot.) 15. Because the challenged laws are constitutionally sound, Plaintiffs are not likely to
10 succeed on the merits. And given the absence of any constitutional injury, Plaintiffs cannot
11 satisfy the other *Winter* factors.

12 **I. PLAINTIFFS HAVE NOT SHOWN A LIKELIHOOD OF SUCCESS ON THE MERITS**

13 In *Heller*, the Supreme Court confirmed that the Second Amendment recognizes a pre-
14 existing right to keep and bear arms. 554 U.S. at 592. That understanding led the Court to strike
15 down a statute that "totally ban[ned] handgun possession in the home." 554 U.S. at 628-29. But
16 the *Heller* Court expressly did not "purport to 'clarify the entire field' of Second Amendment
17 jurisprudence" or "provide explicit guidance on the constitutionality of regulations which are less
18 restrictive than the near-total ban at issue in that case." *Jackson v. City and Cnty. of San*
19 *Francisco*, 746 F.3d 953, 959 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 635).

20 This case involves such "less restrictive" regulations. Far from eradicating firearm
21 possession or use, California's open carry laws restrict most individuals from engaging in specific
22 conduct—openly carrying firearms in public. Plaintiffs argue that these restrictions, which allow
23 sheriffs the discretion, upon a showing of good cause, to issue an open carry license operable in
24 the county of issuance, "place an unconstitutional burden" on their Second Amendment rights.
25 Mot. 5. Given how Plaintiffs have framed their challenge, this case does not implicate the
26 broader question of whether the Second Amendment "protect[s], to some degree, a right of a
27 member of the general public to carry a firearm in public," either concealed or openly. *Peruta*,
28 824 F.3d at 927. Even if the Second Amendment guarantees ordinary, law-abiding citizens some

1 right to carry a firearm outside the home, it does not require California to accommodate that right
2 by allowing individuals to carry openly in public, as Plaintiffs suggest.

3 **A. California’s Public Carry Laws Are Consistent with Anglo-American**
4 **Legal Tradition**

5 **1. *Heller* does not recognize a general right to public carry**

6 *Heller* holds that the Second Amendment protects an individual right to keep and bear
7 arms. 554 U.S. at 636. “[T]he most natural reading of ‘keep Arms’” is “to ‘have weapons,’” *id.*
8 at 582, while “bear arms” is most naturally read to mean “‘wear, bear, or carry upon the person or
9 in the clothing or in a pocket, for the purpose of being armed and ready for offensive or defensive
10 action in a case of conflict with another person,’” *id.* at 584 (ellipses omitted).

11 *Heller* did not “undertake an exhaustive historical analysis . . . of the full scope of the
12 Second Amendment,” 554 U.S. at 626, but it did recognize that the right to bear arms must be
13 construed and applied with careful attention to its “historical background.” *Id.* at 592; *see id.* at
14 576-626. This is critical because “it has always been widely understood that the Second
15 Amendment, like the First and Fourth Amendments, codified a *pre-existing* right”; indeed, the
16 Second Amendment’s text “declares only that it ‘shall not be infringed.’” *Id.* at 592. Nothing
17 about its enumeration in the Constitution changed the right to bear arms into anything more
18 comprehensive or absolute than would have been understood and expected by “ordinary citizens
19 in the founding generation.” *Id.* at 577.

20 *Heller* also acknowledged that this right was and is “not unlimited.” 554 U.S. at 595, 626.
21 It is not a right “to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner whatsoever and for
22 whatever purpose,” *id.* at 626, or “to carry arms for *any sort* of confrontation,” *id.* at 595. The
23 core individual right recognized by *Heller* is the right to keep and bear arms “in defense of hearth
24 and home.” 554 U.S. at 635; *see also McDonald v. City of Chicago*, 561 U.S. 742, 780 (2010)
25 (plurality op.) (*Heller*’s “central holding” was that “the Second Amendment protects a personal
26 right to keep and bear arms for lawful purposes, most notably for self-defense within the home.”).

27 That does not mean that the right to “bear” has no scope or application beyond the home.
28 But nothing in *Heller* suggests that this right applies in exactly the same way in all places, or

1 dictates, as Plaintiffs claim, *see, e.g.*, Mot. 5-11, that the Second Amendment embodies an
2 individual right to carry a gun in almost any public place. Instead, *Heller* makes clear that
3 Second Amendment rights are subject to many reasonable regulations. *See* 554 U.S. at 636. The
4 Court even identified a list of “presumptively lawful regulatory measures,” while underscoring
5 that the list was “not . . . exhaustive.” *Id.* at 627 n.26.

6 Plaintiffs thus overreach when they suggest that *Heller* stands for the proposition that
7 reasonable public regulation of the right to bear arms—such as the statutory scheme at issue
8 here—“amounts to a destruction of that right” and “is clearly unconstitutional.” Mot. 5. *Heller*
9 does not recognize an unfettered right to carry firearms in the crowded public squares of cities
10 and towns, based solely on an individual’s stated desire to be “‘armed and ready for offensive or
11 defensive action in a case of conflict with another person.’” 554 U.S. at 584. The challenge here
12 must instead be evaluated, in the first instance, by examining “the historical understanding of the
13 scope of the right.” *Id.* at 625. Plaintiffs cannot prevail on the merits if the State’s restrictions are
14 a type of reasonable public regulation that has long been considered consistent with a private right
15 to bear arms. *Cf. id.* at 626-27; *Silvester v. Harris*, 843 F.3d 816, 821 (9th Cir. 2016) (“Laws
16 restricting conduct that can be traced to the founding era and are historically understood to fall
17 outside of the Second Amendment’s scope may be upheld without further analysis.”).

18 **2. Restrictions on open carry date back centuries**

19 The Supreme Court viewed four historical periods as instructive to the analysis in *Heller*:
20 English history pre-dating the founding, *see* 554 U.S. at 592-95, and American history at the time
21 of the founding, *see id.* at 605-10, during the antebellum period, *see id.* at 610-14, and after the
22 Civil War, *see id.* at 614-19. Few would dispute that these are “dense historical weeds.” *Wrenn*
23 *v. District of Columbia*, 864 F.3d 650, 659 (D.C. Cir. 2017). In some respects, however, the
24 history is not debatable. For more than six centuries, authorities have restricted the carrying of
25 guns by private parties in public places—including, at times, flatly prohibiting it.

26 True, such restrictions were not universal. *Kachalsky v. Cnty. of Westchester*, 701 F.3d 81,
27 91 (2nd Cir. 2012) (“What history demonstrates is that states often disagreed as to the scope of
28 the right to bear arms . . .”). But the persistent regulation of public carry across more than half a

1 millennium of Anglo-American law cannot be reconciled with Plaintiffs’ expansive claim to a
2 Second Amendment right to carry their guns in virtually any public place.

3 **a. Public carry restrictions in England**

4 As *Peruta* describes in detail, “the right to bear arms in England has long been subject to
5 substantial regulation.” 824 F.3d 929. Starting in the thirteenth century, the Crown repeatedly
6 issued edicts prohibiting individuals from “go[ing] armed” with concealed or open weapons in
7 public places. *Id.* Parliament continued that tradition in 1328 by enacting the Statute of
8 Northampton, which provided that “no Man great nor small” was to “go nor ride armed by night
9 nor by day, in Fairs, Markets, nor in the presence of the Justices or other Ministers, nor in no part
10 elsewhere,” on pain of forfeiture of the arms or prison time. 2 Edw. 3, 258, ch. 3 (1328).
11 Northampton became “the foundation for firearms regulation in England for the next several
12 centuries,” and was “widely enforced.” *Peruta*, 824 F.3d at 930.

13 English authorities extended these restrictions to portable firearms as soon as they emerged
14 on the scene. In 1579, Queen Elizabeth I called for a robust enforcement of Northampton’s
15 prohibition on carrying “Dagge[r]s, Pistol[s], and such like, not only in Cities and Towns, [but] in
16 all parts of the Realm[] in common high[ways],” to combat the “danger” that accompanied the
17 carrying of such “offensive weapons.” By the Queene Elizabeth I: A Proclamation Against the
18 Common Use of Dagges, Handgunnes, Etc., 1-2 (London, Christopher Barker 1579). When
19 Parliament enacted the English Bill of Rights in 1689, it provided that certain subjects “may have
20 arms for their defence suitable to their conditions and as allowed by law.” 1 W. & M., ch. 2, § 7
21 (1689). As Blackstone later explained, “as allowed by law” embraced restrictions on carrying
22 firearms in public. 1 Blackstone, *Commentaries* 139 (1765).

23 Some modern judges have suggested that Northampton barred only the public carry of
24 firearms with the “intent to terrorize the local townsfolk.” *Young v. Hawaii*, 896 F.3d 1044 at
25 1064. The historical evidence undermines that interpretation. Queen Elizabeth I explained that it
26 was the very act of carrying “pistols” that caused “terrou[r] of all people professing to travel and
27 live peaceably.” By the Queene Elizabeth I: A Proclamation Against the Carriage of Dags, and
28 for Reformation of Some Other Great Disorders 1 (London, Christopher Barker 1594). A popular

1 seventeenth-century justice of the peace manual similarly explained that merely carrying such a
2 weapon struck “fear upon others” who were unarmed, and constituted a punishable affray even
3 “without word or blow given.” Keble, *An Assistance to the Justices of the Peace for the Easier*
4 *Performance of their Duty* 147 (1683). That is why constables were instructed to “[a]rrest all
5 such persons as they shall find to carry Dags or Pistols,” without regard to intent or purpose. *Id.*
6 at 224; *see also* Gardiner, *The Compleat Constable* 18-19 (1708).

7 **b. Public carry restrictions in the founding era**

8 Similar restrictions on carrying weapons were found on the American side of the Atlantic in
9 the period that “preceded and immediately followed adoption of the Second Amendment.”
10 *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 600-601. Shortly after the founding, for example, North Carolina adopted its
11 own Northampton statute, making it illegal to “go []or ride armed by night []or by day, in fairs,
12 markets . . . [or] part[s] elsewhere,” 1792 N.C. Law 60, ch. 3, and Virginia, Massachusetts,
13 Tennessee, and other states soon followed suit. *See, e.g.*, 1786 Va. Acts 33, ch. 21; 1795 Mass.
14 Law 436, ch. 2; 1801 Tenn. Laws 259, 260-261, ch. 22, § 6; 1821 Me. Laws 285, ch. 76, § 1.
15 Several of the states adopting these restrictions did so in the face of state constitutions that
16 “secured an individual right to bear arms for defensive purposes.” *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 602.

17 Some modern courts have concluded that founding-era prohibitions on public carry applied
18 only to carrying “dangerous and unusual weapons” in a manner that “naturally diffuse[d] a
19 terrour among the people.” *Young*, 896 F.3d at 1065; *see Wrenn*, 864 F.3d at 660. But the
20 historical evidence shows that in America, as in England, a gun was considered “an ‘unusual
21 weapon,’” *State v. Huntly*, 25 N.C. 418, 422 (1843), and arrests for carrying firearms in populated
22 areas were made whether or not the offender “threatened any person in particular” or “committed
23 any particular act of violence,” Ewing, *A Treatise on the Office and Duty of the Justice of the*
24 *Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Constable* 546 (1805). Law enforcement manuals from that time
25 accordingly instructed constables to “arrest all such persons as in your sight shall ride or go
26 armed.” Haywood, *A Manual of the Laws of North Carolina* pt. 2, 40 (1814); *see also* Bishop,
27 *Commentaries on the Criminal Law* § 980 (3d ed. 1865) (public carry restrictions did not require
28 that the “peace must actually be broken, to lay the foundation for a criminal proceeding”).

1 **c. Public carry restrictions in the antebellum era**

2 States continued to regulate the carrying of firearms in public places during the period
3 preceding the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. In 1821, Tennessee made it a crime to
4 carry “pocket pistols” or other weapons. 1821 Tenn. Pub. Acts 15, ch. 13. In 1836,
5 Massachusetts amended its law to prohibit going “armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or
6 other offensive and dangerous weapon” absent “reasonable cause to fear an assault, or other
7 injury, or violence to . . . person, or to . . . family or property,” on pain of being arrested and
8 required to obtain “sureties for keeping the peace.” 1836 Mass. Laws 748, 750, ch. 134, § 16. At
9 least seven other states adopted similar “reasonable cause” statutes. *See* 1838 Wisc. Laws 381,
10 § 16; 1841 Me. Laws 707, 709, ch. 169, § 16; 1846 Mich. Laws 690, 692, ch. 162, § 16; 1847 Va.
11 Laws 127, 129, ch. 14, § 16; 1851 Minn. Laws 526, 528, ch. 112, § 18; 1853 Or. Laws 218, 220,
12 ch. 16, § 17; 1861 Pa. Laws 248, 250, § 6.

13 Some courts have discounted the significance of these laws, describing them as akin to
14 ““minor public-safety infractions”” because they were enforced by requiring offenders to post
15 surety bonds. *Young*, 896 F.3d at 1062; *see also Wrenn*, 864 F.3d at 661. But sureties were a
16 common way of enforcing criminal prohibitions in “rural society before the age of police forces
17 or an administrative state.” Ruben & Cornell, *Firearm Regionalism and Public Carry: Placing*
18 *Southern Antebellum Case Law in Context*, 125 Yale L.J. Forum 121, 131 (2015). A person
19 caught carrying a firearm in public could be arrested by the justice of the peace and required to
20 pay sureties—often a hefty sum—in order to be released. *Id.* at 130. The widespread existence
21 of this sort of regulation does not suggest that there was a common understanding at the time that
22 ordinary citizens under ordinary circumstances had a fundamental right to carry guns in public.

23 Some mostly southern states took a more permissive approach, prohibiting the carrying of
24 concealed firearms but generally allowing open carry. *See, e.g.*, 1813 Ky. Acts 100, ch. 89, § 1;
25 1813 La. Acts 172, § 1. That choice reflected local customs and concerns. In those states, guns
26 were sometimes carried “partly as a protection against the slaves,” and partly to be used “in
27 quarrels between freemen.” Hildreth, *Despotism in America* 89-90 (1854); *see also* Ruben &
28 Cornell, *Firearm Regionalism*, 125 Yale L.J. Forum at 123-126 (documenting Southern concerns

1 about slavery and the violent nature of life in the South). And open carry was seen as the more
2 “noble” and “manly” way of serving those purposes. *State v. Chandler*, 5 La. Ann. 489, 490
3 (1850). But evidently, even in those States, open carry was uncommon. *See, e.g., State v. Smith*,
4 11 La. Ann. 633, 634 (1856) (it was “extremely unusual” to carry weapons in “full open view”).

5 In their only reference to history, Plaintiffs cherry-pick a few cases from this era to suggest
6 that the “may issue” language in California Penal Code sections 26150 and 26155, which gives
7 sheriffs the discretion to determine the appropriate circumstances to issue open carry licenses,
8 “unlawfully implicates and burdens a core Second Amendment right and is therefore
9 unconstitutional.” Mot. 8. Some of those decisions do reflect a local preference for permissive
10 open carry laws. *See, e.g., Nunn v. State*, 1 Ga. 243 (1846). But these authorities do not establish
11 any national consensus on the meaning of the Second Amendment in this period. They were
12 decided by judges “immersed in a social and legal atmosphere unique to the South,” whose
13 “embrace of slavery and honor[] contributed to an aggressive gun culture.” Ruben & Cornell,
14 *Firearm Regionalism*, 125 Yale L.J. Forum at 128. And even other southern courts disagreed,
15 suggesting that legislatures could generally ban public carry consistent with the Second
16 Amendment or a state constitutional equivalent. *See State v. Buzzard*, 4 Ark. 18, 27 (1842);
17 *Aymette v. State*, 21 Tenn. 154, 161-162 (1840).

18 **d. Public carry restrictions in the mid- to late-nineteenth century**

19 In the years immediately surrounding the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, states
20 and local governments adopted still more restrictions on the public carry of firearms, often in
21 response to an increase in lawlessness and violence. Charles, *The Faces of the Second*
22 *Amendment Outside the Home, Take Two*, 64 Clev. St. L. Rev. 373, 414 (2016). The post-Civil
23 War constitutions of six States gave their “state legislatures broad power to regulate the manner in
24 which arms could be carried.” *Peruta*, 824 F.3d at 937. Five others specified that legislatures
25 could prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons. *Id.* at 936-937. Several state legislatures
26 proceeded to make it illegal to carry weapons in public places. 1870 S.C. Laws 403, no. 288, § 4;
27 1869-1870 Tenn. Pub. Acts, 2d. Sess., ch. 13, § 1; 1881 Ark. Laws 490, ch. 53, § 1907; 1890
28 Okla. Laws 495, ch. 25, art. 47, §§ 2, 5. Texas and West Virginia banned public carry without

1 good cause. 1870 W. Va. Laws 702, ch. 153, § 8; 1871 Tex. Gen. Laws 1322, art. 6512. And
2 other States and territories made it illegal to carry firearms “concealed or openly” within the
3 “limits of any city, town, or village.” 1875 Wyo. Laws 352, ch. 52, § 1; *see also* 1869 N.M. Laws
4 312, ch. 32, § 1; 1889 Ariz. Laws 16, ch. 13, § 1; 1889 Idaho Laws 23, § 1.

5 This era saw several constitutional challenges to laws restricting public carry, but none
6 succeeded. The Tennessee Supreme Court held that the legislature could broadly restrict the
7 carrying of firearms “among the people in public assemblages where others are to be affected,”
8 although not “where it was clearly shown they were worn *bona fide* to ward off or meet imminent
9 and threatened danger to life or limb, or great bodily harm.” *Andrews v. State*, 50 Tenn. 165, 186,
10 191 (1871). The Texas Supreme Court upheld that State’s prohibition on the carrying of firearms
11 unless the carrier had “reasonable grounds for fearing an unlawful attack,” calling the law “a
12 legitimate and highly proper regulation.” *State v. Duke*, 42 Tex. 455, 459 (1874). Other courts
13 reached similar results. *See English v. State*, 35 Tex. 473, 480 (1871); *Hill v. State*, 53 Ga. 472,
14 474 (1874); *Fife v. State*, 31 Ark. 455, 461 (1876); *Walburn v. Territory*, 59 P. 972, 973 (Okla.
15 Terr. 1899) (Mem).

16 Although *Heller* found such historical evidence “instructive,” 554 U.S. at 614, Plaintiffs
17 ignore it. Some modern courts have concluded that this era supports a broad right to public carry,
18 reasoning that the Fourteenth Amendment was largely a response to southern “Black Codes,”
19 including laws barring African-Americans from keeping or bearing arms. *See Young*, 896 F.3d at
20 1059-1061. No doubt, the Amendment’s framers were concerned about *discriminatory* laws
21 aimed at disarming freed slaves. *See id.* at 1060-1061. But they were surely also aware of the
22 tradition of imposing race-neutral restrictions on carrying firearms in populated areas, including
23 outside the South. The historical record shows that people of all races were prosecuted for
24 violating those laws, *see Charles, Take Two*, 64 Clev. St. L. Rev. at 430 n.288 (collecting
25 newspaper reports), and nothing in the Fourteenth Amendment disapproved of that tradition.

26 **3. California has adopted the tradition of regulating open carry**

27 Reasonable people can debate how exactly the Statute of Northampton was understood in
28 seventeenth-century England, or where exactly the colonists were allowed to carry firearms in

1 eighteenth-century America. But no one can seriously dispute that restrictions on the public
2 carrying of firearms—including regulation of open carry—were commonplace throughout each of
3 the historical periods that *Heller* considered in construing the Second Amendment. Those
4 restrictions were particularly prevalent in populated places, where the routine carrying of firearms
5 by private parties threatened public safety, and where local sheriffs and justices of the peace were
6 generally available to provide protection. They were less prevalent in outlying areas, where
7 firearms were more important in part because public officials typically were not available to assist
8 unarmed settlers or travelers. And, at least in America, local governments had substantial
9 discretion to regulate the carrying of guns—or to ban it entirely—based on conditions and public
10 preferences in their jurisdictions.

11 California’s system for regulating public carry is a part of this tradition. Californians may
12 carry guns without a license under many circumstances—including at their homes and in their
13 places of business, on much private property with the permission of the owner, in more remote
14 parts of the State, at many campsites, hunting grounds, or target ranges, while traveling to and
15 from those and other authorized locations, and in emergencies when public officials are not on the
16 scene. *See ante* Background I. On the other hand, California limits the public carrying of guns in
17 cities and towns under ordinary circumstances, with local sheriffs generally determining whether
18 a qualified resident has “good cause” for seeking a license to carry a concealed weapon. Cal.
19 Penal Code §§ 26150, 26155; *cf. id.* § 26045 (“immediate, grave danger” exception). This is
20 similar to the approach used by many other States, which also restrict public carry in populated
21 places to those who can make an individualized showing of good cause (or meet some similar
22 standard). *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-28(b); Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 1441; Haw. Rev. Stat.
23 § 134-9; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 140, § 131(d); Md. Pub. Safety Code § 5-306(a)(6)(ii); N.J. Stat.
24 § 2C:58-4(c); N.Y. Penal Code § 400.00(2)(f); R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-11(a).

25 Other States take a different approach, generally permitting public carry. *See, e.g.,* La. Rev.
26 Stat. § 40:1379.3; Tex. Gov’t Code §§ 411.172, 411.177. But whatever the modern policy debate
27 over these issues, the historical record simply does not support Plaintiffs’ suggestion that a
28 permissive approach to public carry is *required* by the pre-existing, common-law right to bear

1 arms incorporated into the Constitution by the Second and Fourteenth Amendments. *See Heller*,
2 554 U.S. at 592. A resident of England before the founding, or of America at the time of the
3 founding or in the nineteenth century, would have been quite perplexed by Plaintiffs’ contention
4 that the right to bear arms includes a right of ordinary people under ordinary circumstances to
5 carry guns in the public places of cities or towns. *Compare, e.g., Mot. 9-11 to 2 Edw. 3, 258, ch.*
6 *3 (1328); 1836 Mass. Laws 748, 750, ch. 134, § 16; 1871 Tex. Gen. Laws 1322, art. 6512.*

7 **B. California’s Open Carry Laws Comport with the Second Amendment**

8 **1. The challenged laws are presumptively lawful under *Heller***

9 Where text, history, and tradition show that a law is consistent with the Second
10 Amendment, the restriction “‘passes constitutional muster’” and this Court’s inquiry “‘is
11 complete.’” *Teixeira v. Cnty. of Alameda*, 873 F.3d 670, 682 (9th Cir. 2017); *see Heller*, 554
12 U.S. at 626, 627 n.26. History and tradition demonstrate that the laws contested here comport
13 with the “historical understanding” of the right to bear arms. *See Heller*, 554 U.S. at 625.

14 Plaintiffs challenge laws that allow local authorities—who are most familiar with the needs
15 and desires of their own communities—the discretion to grant open carry licenses, operable in the
16 county of issuance, to qualified individuals, on a showing of “good cause.” Mot. 5-9 (contesting
17 Cal. Penal Code §§ 26150 and 26155). Plaintiffs also challenge laws that levy criminal penalties
18 on individuals that carry firearms, whether unloaded or loaded, in a public place without a valid
19 license. Mot. 9-11 (contesting Cal. Penal Code §§ 26350 and 25850).

20 California’s system—including its regulation of open carry—“fits comfortably within the
21 longstanding tradition of regulating the public carrying of weapons for self-defense.” *Drake v.*
22 *Filko*, 724 F.3d 426, 433 (3d Cir. 2013); *see generally* Blocher & Miller, *The Positive Second*
23 *Amendment* 16-42 (2018). Indeed, “it does not go as far as some of the historical bans on public
24 carrying.” *Drake*, 724 F.3d at 433; *see, e.g.,* 1821 Tenn. Pub. Acts 15, ch. 13 (categorically
25 banning the carry of “pocket pistols” in all parts of the state); 1875 Wyo. Law 352, ch. 52, § 1
26 (banning all carry, whether “concealed or openly,” within the “limits of any city, town, or
27 village”); *see also Kachalsky*, 701 F.3d at 90 (discussing nineteenth-century laws that “banned the
28 carrying of pistols and similar weapons in public, both in a concealed or an open manner”).

1 Given the historical record, California’s system is the type of “longstanding regulation that enjoys
2 presumptive constitutionality under the teachings articulated in *Heller*.” *Drake*, 724 F.3d at 434.

3 **2. The challenged laws are constitutional under any level of means-ends**
4 **scrutiny**

5 **a. Intermediate scrutiny applies here**

6 Plaintiffs fail not only to address the historical evidence, but also to apply any form of
7 means-ends scrutiny to the laws they challenge. *Heller* does not suggest that limitations on the
8 right to bear arms should be rejected outright. While *Heller* does not instruct how heightened
9 scrutiny should apply when reviewing laws under the Second Amendment, 554 U.S. at 628-29 &
10 n.27, the Ninth Circuit and other courts of appeals have developed a two-part inquiry to determine
11 the appropriate level of scrutiny. *See, e.g., United States v. Chovan*, 735 F.3d 1127, 1138 (9th
12 Cir. 2013). If, under this inquiry, the historical analysis does not demonstrate that a law is
13 presumptively constitutional, then the law is subject to intermediate scrutiny unless it
14 substantially burdens the “core” Second Amendment right. *Id.*

15 Plaintiffs argue that after the *Peruta* decision limiting concealed carry, “viewing open carry
16 as anything less than a core Second Amendment right would be intellectually dishonest.” Mot. 4.
17 Not so. Plaintiffs misread *Heller*, which declared that the Second Amendment elevates “above all
18 other interests the right of law-abiding, responsible citizens to use arms in defense of hearth and
19 home,” but recognized that other questions about the scope or application of the right must be
20 “[e]ft] to future evaluation.” 554 U.S. at 635. The Ninth Circuit’s later cases have repeatedly
21 held that, for purposes of determining an appropriate level of scrutiny, the “core” of the Second
22 Amendment right is limited to what *Heller* identified: the right to keep and carry “in defense of
23 hearth and home.” *Id.*; *see Chovan*, 735 F.3d at 1138; *Silvester v. Harris*, 843 F.3d 816, 821 (9th
24 Cir. 2016); *Bauer v. Becerra*, 858 F.3d 1216, 1222 (9th Cir. 2017); *Peña v. Lindley*, 898 F.3d
25 969, 977 (9th Cir. 2018). *But see Young*, 896 F.3d at 1068 n.19. And every other circuit to
26 consider the proper level of scrutiny for similar public carry laws has agreed that “intermediate
27 scrutiny is appropriate” because “the core Second Amendment right is limited to self-defense in
28 the home.” *Gould v. Morgan*, 907 F.3d 659, 671, 673 (1st Cir. 2018); *see also Kachalsky*, 701

1 F.3d at 94, 96; *Drake*, 724 F.3d at 436; *Woollard v. Gallagher*, 712 F.3d 865, 876 (4th Cir. 2013).
2 This case—which addresses open carry outside the home—is no exception. Because the laws
3 challenged here do not burden the core of the Second Amendment right, intermediate scrutiny
4 applies.²

5 **b. The challenged laws satisfy heightened constitutional scrutiny**

6 When reviewing a law under intermediate scrutiny, courts ask whether the law promotes a
7 “significant, substantial, or important government objective,” and whether there is a “‘reasonable
8 fit’ between the challenged law and the asserted objective.” *Peña*, 898 F.3d at 979. While the
9 State must show that the law “promotes a substantial government interest that would be achieved
10 less effectively absent the regulation,” it need not demonstrate that the regulation is the “least
11 restrictive means of achieving the government interest.” *Id.* (citations and quotation marks
12 omitted). A court’s only obligation is to “‘assure that, in formulating its judgments, [the State]
13 has drawn reasonable inferences based on substantial evidence,’” an inquiry that must accord
14 “‘substantial deference to the predictive judgments’” of the legislature. *Id.* at 979-980 (quoting
15 *Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. FCC*, 520 U.S. 180, 195 (1997)).

16 Here, it is “‘self-evident’” that California has a compelling interest in protecting public
17 safety and reducing gun violence. *Jackson*, 746 F.3d at 965 (quoting *Chovan*, 735 F.3d at 1139).
18 And empirical evidence, in addition to common sense, establishes a “‘reasonable fit’” between
19 that interest and restrictions on open carry. *Peña*, 898 F.3d at 979.

20 This evidence includes a study conducted by Professor John Donohue and two other
21 scholars comparing the crime rates of the 33 states that have adopted “right-to-carry” laws—
22 under which most residents have the right to carry a firearm in most public places—to those of
23 states that have not. Wise Decl., Ex. 1. Using 37 years of FBI crime statistics, the study ran four
24 separate models analyzing the impact of right-to-carry laws on crime rates, finding that right-to-
25 carry laws “are associated with *higher* rates of overall violent crime, property crime, or murder.

26 ² And even if the Second Amendment’s core includes a right to carry firearms publicly in
27 *some* manner, it does not require states to accommodate that right by allowing individuals to carry
28 openly. See *Peruta*, 824 F.3d at 946 (Callahan, J., dissenting) (arguing that while states must
allow ordinary residents to carry a firearm in public for self-defense, states “may choose between
different manners of bearing arms for” that purpose).

1 *Id.*, Ex. 1 at 2. Indeed, under each model, states experienced a 13-15 percent increase in violent
2 crime in the decade after adopting a right-to-carry law. *Id.*, Ex. 1 at 3.

3 In a more recent study, Donohue confirmed that “there is consistent evidence that [right-to-
4 carry] laws elevate violent crime in the decade after adoption,” regardless of the model used, as
5 long as the model is properly weighted and the data is properly coded. Wise Decl., Ex. 2 at 14-
6 15. Donohue concluded that “[p]olicymakers and citizens should recognize that the best available
7 empirical data to date supports the view that [right-to-carry] laws have resulted in statistically
8 significant increases in violent crime in the ten-year period after adoption.” *Id.*, Ex. 2 at 15.

9 Another peer-reviewed study conducted by Dr. Michael Siegel and other scholars shows a
10 similar link between permissive public carry regimes and higher murder rates. It reviewed data
11 from 1991 through 2005 and found a “significant[] associat[ion]” between right-to-carry states
12 and higher homicide rates. Wise Decl., Ex. 3 at 5. Those states experienced a 6.5 percent
13 increase in the overall homicide rate, an 8.6 percent rise in “firearm-related” homicide rates, and a
14 10.6 percent increase in the “handgun-specific” homicide rate. *Id.*, Ex. 3 at 5; *see also Gould*,
15 907 F.3d at 675 (collecting additional studies).

16 This research supports a legislative judgment that an increase in guns carried by private
17 persons in public places increases the risk that “‘basic confrontations between individuals [will]
18 turn deadly.’” *Woollard*, 712 F.3d at 879. The Legislature could also conclude that widespread
19 open carry increases the “availability of handguns to criminals via theft,” *Woollard*, 712 F.3d at
20 879, and that such guns would then be used to “commit violent crimes” or be transferred to
21 “others who commit crimes,” U.S. Dep’t of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and
22 Explosives, *2012 Summary: Firearms Reported Lost and Stolen* (2013) at 2.

23 Widespread open carry can also endanger police and other law enforcement officials. The
24 former president of the California Police Chiefs Association, Chief Kim Raney, explains in a
25 declaration that when law enforcement is responding to an active shooter, carrying of firearms by
26 other individuals can have deadly consequences, including by “delaying first responders from
27 [their] primary mission” of stopping the shooter and saving lives. Raney Decl. ¶ 25. In the
28 aftermath of a shooting that left five police officers dead and nine others wounded, Dallas Police

1 Chief David Brown complained that officers “‘don’t know who the good guy is versus the bad
2 guy when everyone starts shooting.’” *Id.* Similarly, when police officers respond to reports that
3 there is a “man with a gun,” or encounter an armed civilian on the streets, they often know little
4 about the person’s intent or mental state, or whether the person is authorized to carry a gun. *Id.*
5 ¶ 22. These encounters can have fatal consequences. *Id.* Restrictions on public carry also reduce
6 the amount of time that police must spend investigating handgun sightings, and help police
7 quickly identify those persons carrying firearms who pose a threat. *Id.* ¶ 23; *accord Woollard*,
8 712 F.3d at 879-880 (recounting similar policing benefits).

9 In light of the many public safety risks the Legislature could reasonably deem to be
10 associated with widespread open carry, there is a “‘reasonable fit’” between California’s
11 calibrated regime governing open carry and the important interests that it serves. *Peña*, 898 F.3d
12 at 979. Indeed, given the compelling public safety interests at stake, and the narrowly tailored
13 laws allowing sheriffs of less populated counties to issue open carry licenses for good cause, this
14 regime satisfies not only intermediate scrutiny, but strict scrutiny. *See Williams-Yulee v. Florida*
15 *Bar*, 135 S. Ct. 1656, 1664 (2015) (setting forth strict scrutiny standard). Plaintiffs have not
16 presented any countervailing evidence that would undermine the conclusion that the laws they
17 challenge satisfy any level of heightened scrutiny. The reasonable measures at issue here are not
18 among those the Constitution has taken “‘off the table.’” *See Heller*, 554 U.S. at 636.

19 Plaintiffs instead complain that the Attorney General has instituted a “‘*de facto*” ban on open
20 carry because, in their web search of the California Department of Justice and county websites,
21 they were unable to locate a separate open carry application for the type of license described in
22 California Penal Code sections 26150 and 26155. Mot. 11-15. But sheriffs and police chiefs—
23 not the Attorney General—issue licenses, and Plaintiffs do not suggest that the Attorney General,
24 or anyone else, has interfered with the implementation of these statutes by prohibiting the
25 issuance of open carry licenses. As even Plaintiffs concede, the California Department of
26 Justice’s standard application states that a license to carry openly may be issued to individuals
27 living in a county of less than 200,000 persons. Mot. 14 (citing ECF No. 14-2 at 13). Plaintiffs’
28 grievances appear to stem primarily from how the Siskiyou County and Shasta County sheriffs

1 have chosen to exercise their discretion—and yet, Plaintiffs have not named the sheriffs parties to
2 this action. In any event, the sheriffs have not taken—or failed to take—any action that would
3 render the laws challenged here unconstitutional.

4 **II. PLAINTIFFS HAVE NOT SATISFIED THE OTHER FACTORS FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

5 Plaintiffs do not suggest that they have suffered harm on any basis other than the alleged
6 violation of their Second Amendment rights. Plaintiffs do not claim, for example, that they need
7 urgent relief to protect themselves against a specific threat. Nor is there any urgent need to
8 resolve the legal questions raised here, given the number of earlier cases on appeal that raise
9 similar questions. *See, e.g., New York State Rifle & Pistol Assn., Inc. v. City of New York* (U.S.),
10 No. 18-280; *Young v. Hawaii* (9th Cir.), No. 12-17808; *Flanagan v. Becerra* (9th Cir.), No. 18-
11 55717; *Nichols v. Brown* (9th Cir.), No. 14-55873. Absent any constitutional violation, *see ante*
12 *Argument I*, Plaintiffs cannot establish that they have suffered irreparable harm.

13 The balance of equities and the public interest also militate against issuing an injunction.
14 These factors merge when the government is the party opposing the injunction. *Nken v. Holder*,
15 556 U.S. 418, 435 (2009). Here, an injunction would inflict harm upon the State because “[a]ny
16 time a State is enjoined by a court from effectuating statutes enacted by representatives of its
17 people, it suffers a form of irreparable injury.” *Maryland v. King*, 133 S. Ct. 1, 3 (2012)
18 (quotation and citation omitted). The public interest likewise favors preserving the State’s duly
19 enacted laws designed to protect the public safety and reduce gun violence. *See Tracy Rifle &*
20 *Pistol LLC v. Harris*, 118 F. Supp. 3d 1182, 1193-94 (E.D. Cal. 2015). Enjoining these laws
21 would instead upend the status quo, contrary to the purpose of an injunction. *Chalk v. U.S. Dist.*
22 *Court Cent. Dist. Cal.*, 840 F.2d 701, 704 (9th Cir. 1988). Having failed to show that they—or
23 anyone else—will suffer any harm if the laws that they challenge remain in effect, Plaintiffs have
24 not established that the equities and public interest favor an injunction.

25 **CONCLUSION**

26 The Attorney General respectfully requests that the Court deny Plaintiffs’ motion for
27 preliminary injunction.

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Dated: August 2, 2019

Respectfully Submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case Name: **Baird, Mark v. Xavier Becerra** No. **2:19-cv-00617-KJM-AC**

I hereby certify that on August 2, 2019, I electronically filed the following documents with the Clerk of the Court by using the CM/ECF system:

DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

I certify that **all** participants in the case are registered CM/ECF users and that service will be accomplished by the CM/ECF system.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on August 2, 2019, at Sacramento, California.

Tracie L. Campbell
Declarant

/s/ *Tracie Campbell*
Signature